

THE ELBA CLIPPER

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CASH IN ADVANCEMONTVALLO P. O. A. BONHOM
MISS ALICE BOYD SEPT. 17THA large and enthusiastic audience heard the interesting discussion on "One Hour at a Time" given by Mrs. Robert Frost of Spring Creek, who was at the Montvallo P. O. A. meeting Tuesday. The talk was based on an article in the *Postmen's Magazine*. Mrs. Frank Baker and Mrs. Howard S. Suddeth also contributed to the discussion.

This was the first meeting of the second year. Mrs. F. H. Dye, president, presented certificates of appreciation to the speakers. The speakers were introduced by Mrs. J. L. Appling, program chairman. Mrs. M. C. O'Neal, program chairman, reported 44 members. The membership drive will start immediately.

The members of the committee will contact you as soon as possible.

Delicious punch was served by Mrs. Glenn Nybeck's home economics class.

The meeting adjourned to the Alice Boyd Building for a short service in honor of the birthday of the late Miss Alice Boyd, for whom the hall was named.

A beautiful basket of flowers was arranged by Mrs. Inzer Reid.

Mrs. Sadiq, Mrs. H. W. Gwinnett, and Mrs. Frank Reid, the wife and mother of Miss Boyd.

In her talk, she stated a few of the ideals that were Miss Boyd's goal.

"For high character, for beauty and strength of character, for loyalty and devotion to duty, for sympathetic understanding of others, for a spirit of sympathy in suffering, for unselfish love and service given to the community, for a way to reverence the rich and poor left to us by Mary Alice Boyd on her deathbed."

"Her life as lived," Miss Reid said, "may be expressed in the following lines:

"The bread that brings strength I want to give,

The water that bids the thirsty live;

I want to help the fainting day,

I'm sure I shall not pass again this way;

I want to give good measure run over,

And to my dying hearts I want to pour.

The answer soft that turneth writh away,

I want to give to others hope and faith,

I want to do all that the Master saith,

I want to live bright from day to day,

I'm sure I shall not pass again this way;

I want to live bright from day to day,

I'm sure I shall not pass again this way;

Heads were bowed for a moment in silent tribute to that beloved person, who for many years a teacher and principal of the Elementary School. The Montevallo Times, September 14th.

WATER PONDS ARE SUBJECT TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, advises farmers to properly maintain fish and water ponds to prevent mosquito breeding.

"Eager as it is to protect the physical well being of nearly 3,000,000 Alabama people, the Department of Health wishes to co-operate fully and in a friendly spirit with those who care to carry out water impounding projects," says Dr. Baker in calling attention to regulations governing the impounding of water.

All ponds having an area of less than one-tenth of an acre each are required to be registered with the State Health Department, and in general, do not constitute a serious malaria hazard. Also, exemption from the provisions of the regulation on ponds of any size, that are situated at least one mile from the residence of persons other than the pond owner.

All other ponds are subject to the regulations of the State Health Department. Any person, firm, corporation, county or municipality wishing to impound water or to raise the level of a pond already in existence by raising the pond or by filling a dry pond, must apply to the State Department of Health for a preliminary permit before proceeding with a project of this nature.

This being true, farmers planning to construct fish ponds or to impound water, must obtain a permit to do so from the State Health Department or from the county health officer or from a person in a position to advise the property owner regarding the proposed project.

Mortgages and Rent Notes for Sale at the Clipper Office.

The Battle That Now Determines The Future

Pres. Golson Witnesses Governor Dixon Proclaim Newspaper Appreciation Week



Everyone must know that the get started to building a navy for that purpose.

Britain loses, the British will with Nazi and likely the South American republics will go the same way, regardless of the outcome of the outcome of the war.

If Britain loses, DEMOCRACY will depart from Europe, together with the religious freedom of the countries.

If Britain loses, Japan is given to extend its empire over all Asia, including Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies (the sources of American rubber), unless the American fleet now in the Pacific prevents it.

If Britain loses, we have every reason to fear that the religious freedom of the countries.

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METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS HAS MEETING—

Characteristics of the quiet services at the Elba Methodist Church were joint business for the meeting of the Young Women's Class of the Methodist Sunday School on Tuesday, September 24th, in the home of Mrs. Seibert. Tiaras and potted plants made colorful autumn decorations.

Mrs. Mayo Bedwell, president, and Mrs. John W. Dey, Jr., chairman of the business period, which was devoted to routine matters. During the social hour Mrs. Martha Childs was in charge of the refreshments.

Sandwiches, punch and cookies were served later in the evening to the members of the class. Mrs. May Prescott, Mrs. John W. Dey, Mrs. John W. Dey, Jr., Mrs. Miss Ethel Collier, Miss Nettie Flory and two guests, Rev. C. H. Seibert and Frances Seibert.

BONNEAU-JETER
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
ELBA and BRANTLEY

ZION CHAPEL HEALTH CLUB

The Zion Chapel Jr. II class organized a health fair Friday, September 27th. Officers are President, Estine Carroll; vice-president, Cupidene Rogers; secretary-treasurer, Leila Johnson.

That is the way we are going to work on most now is getting everyone to take a hawkbill treatment. Our class will meet every Friday. Leila Johnson, Secy.

Mrs. and Mrs. Carl Morris and son, Wynn, made a business trip to Selma Saturday and while there visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe D. Willis.

Mrs. J. G. Grimes and daughter, Carolyn Sue, of Birmingham, were weekend guests of Mrs. Kate Brunson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morris and son, Wynn, made a business trip to Selma Saturday and while there visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe D. Willis.

Quite a number of Elba football fans attended games at Opp, Enterprise and Ozarks last Friday evening.

After the members took their offical plans were discussed for the year's work.

Lovia Smith, Reporter.

For President—Lucie Kelley.

Section—Verna Gooding.

Secretary—Ophelia Young.

reasurer—Joy Dunford.

Song Leader—Elboway Wise.

Reporter—Loyia Smith.

Local Leader—Mrs. Ona Kelley.

Editor—Mrs. G. C. Dey.

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Scrub Cows And Poor Pastures Should Be Alabama History

WHICH is better? Scrub cows on good pasture land or high producing cows on poor pasture land?

The answer is neither—you want good cows on good pasture if you expect to get the most from your cows.

There is no reason why you don't have good cows and with plenty of experimental pasture information available—good pastures also. It's an easy matter to improve your herd and not expensive either, says F. W. Burns, Extension Service dairy specialist, since there is only one thing to be bought—a production bred bull from a high producing cow.

To make this one purchase inexpensive, Mr. Burns suggests:

For a "club" or join with your neighbors to buy a purebred bull. In this way the expense on each one is comparatively small and scrub cows can be bred to this purebred bull to obtain gradually improving cows.

How will this crossing of scrub and purebred work? The first

cross will produce a calf that's one-half purebred. Cross the one-half heir with a purebred bull and you will get a three-fourths calf. Another cross and the calf will be seven-eighths and the fourth cross will give a fifteen-sixteenths calf. That is pretty close to purebred.

To get good pastures to go along with your herd, we refer you to the County Agent for detailed information on pasture seeding and fertilization. Further, if you are ready to join your neighbors in a purebred bull club, the county agent will be glad to assist you in starting the organization.

Eat More Peanuts

Alabama peanut growers will participate in a national advertising campaign which will be launched by the recently organized National Peanut Council, an agency sponsored by the Georgia-Florida-Alabama Peanut Association.

In addition to launching the campaign to sell the use of peanuts,

the council will cooperate with other agencies in finding new uses for peanuts, and in improving the manufactured articles from peanuts so as to make them more adaptable to modern needs. It is expected to become a clearing house for all available information for the benefit of the industry as a whole.

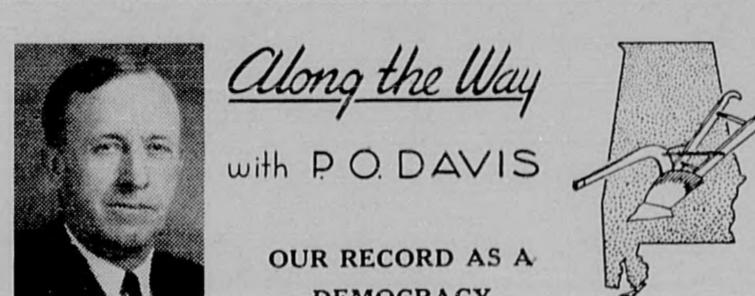
The GFA Peanut Association, organized in 1937 by less than 50 farmers from Georgia, Alabama and Florida has now a qualified membership of over 25,000.

There's few things prettier on the farm than a field of shocked oats ready to be hauled to the barn.

Head New Organization



Officers of Alabama's newest organization—the Alabama Frozen Food Lockers Association, at a recent meeting in Tuscaloosa. The freezer locker plant operators at Auburn are, left to right: Eric Also-brook, State Department of Agriculture, secretary-treasurer; D. H. James, Enterprise, president; A. F. Norton, Tuscaloosa, vice-president.



OUR RECORD AS A DEMOCRACY

MORE than a year ago when war in Europe became a reality it was recognized as being, at the bottom, a war of dictators against democracies—a war of individual self-appointed rule against rule by the masses of people of a nation through democratic process.

About this we were not fooled; and its reality has become more apparent as this war has proceeded with its horrors and its destruction.

Often the claim is made that democracies are not as efficient as autocracies—that they drift into flabbiness through ease and indifference.

On this point there appears to be some truth, especially in the current case of France where the people developed a false sense of safety with danger all around them. They drifted into easy living and a lower level of morals. When the need came for strong men they were not available. So France fell easily into the hands of the most bloody dictator of all history.

It's time to the United States and see what we have accomplished as a democracy. We have been a nation 151 years. During this time, with seven per cent of the people of the world, we have created one-half of the wealth of the world. Obviously, we enjoy a higher standard of living. We own and operate 70 per cent of the automobiles on one-third of the highways in the world. We—this is seven per cent of the world's population—use 20 per cent of the world's supply of sugar and coffee and 75 per cent of the silk.

We have half the schools and colleges of the world; so we must be the best informed nation of the world. We have far more than our relative share of newspapers and radio stations, and we have a high portion of chartered banks.

Collectively they have opportunities limited only by effective desire and unity of effort. Each individual can rise as high as his character, his ability, and his determination will carry him. It is up to him.

And, in addition to other great achievements have been attained under a democratic form of government which allows people to think and make decisions for themselves. Through themselves they govern for themselves.

But a question arises. Do we want to continue this form of government? I am sure that we do but we must now face facts and realize that sacrifice is essential to all good things, even to following the great Master's way.

The sacrifice with which we are now threatened is that of substituting reasonable regimentation for a portion of our individual freedom. This is because the need for national strength is now greater than the need for individual strength. We are confronted with an enemy who is too powerful for us to cope with except with the highest degree of unity of purpose and action. This is essential to retaining our individual freedom in great democracy.

Most of the people of this nation are for peace. We want to be at peace with all men but we must be realistic enough to know that one man may decide whether we have war or peace. The war style in Europe is not even to declare war but to get ready and go to fighting.

Wisdom, therefore, demands that we be ready to meet the challenge if and when it comes. Common sense tells us that it is not likely we come if we are adequately prepared to resist it. Even hungry lions rising with anger are not likely to attack a bigger and meaner lion.

Being in agricultural work I am proud of the heroic record of farmers in all history of this nation. A farmer hand wrote the Declaration of Independence and hands of farmers signed it, pledging themselves to hang together or to hang separately. This, incidentally, was an early example of the power of farmers organization and cooperation.

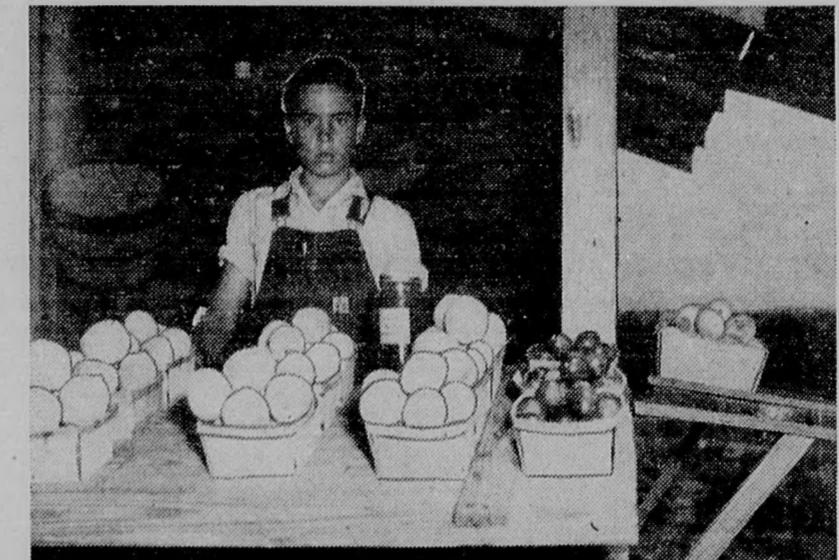
On every battlefield of the Revolutionary War farmer blood was shed; and to a farmer Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. A convention of farmers wrote our first Constitution. With a farmer as our first President, a Congress of farmers, and a cabinet of farmers this new nation which was about 90 per cent farmers was launched into greatness and has kept going.

I am sure that farmers will meet all challenges in the present emergency.

Shirts Are A Problem When Collars Begin To Shrink

MR. SMITH is dead—choked to death. He was a good man, and everybody hated to see him go. But he made one big mistake that cost him his life. Mr. Smith bought a shirt one day and when it was washed the collar shrank. The next time he wore it, he choked to death.

Of course that story isn't true.



William Martin, 16, of Thorsby, makes his highway fruit stand a profitable business during the fruit season. There are many of these roadside stands in Chilton County which dispose of surplus fruit and vegetables on the farm.

Roadside Marketing Can Be Profitable Farm Business

By Earl Kennamer

WHILE driving down the highway, perchance you pass a nonchalant but questioning pass over a sign on which is printed in big block letters, "ROADSIDE SALE" or perhaps you noted by a roadside stand in which are displayed all sorts and varieties of delicious fruits. No doubt you have stopped and purchased eggs, flowers, and vegetables from the markets of these domestic highway people.

Have you stopped to consider just how profitable a little white-wash, black paint, brush, saw, and a few nails can be when they have been utilized by farmers to fashion a neat sign inviting your patronage? Hardly, I know.

Collectively, it is to the farmer to market his surplus products in this manner, and, too, what benefits you derive from purchasing a tasty basket of Alberta peaches, or domestic plums, or a plum fryer for the Sunday dinner?

The benefit to the roadside purchaser of the farmer's products is twofold. In the first place the purchaser obtains fresh fruit and stock at low prices. Second, the products he buys are usually prime products, first grade, and in excellent condition because they are fresh.

Pressure Cooker Bank

Mrs. Homer Arnold, Route 2, Phil Campbell in Marion County, decided that last summer would be a good time to start a bank.

The sign may be a "psychological" one. It may be an invitation on the side of the highway such as "STOP IN FOR A VISIT AT THE DAIRY FARM."

On the other hand, it may be a warning sign: "1000 FEET—FRESH FRUIT!"

Still again it may concern purely the farmer like the ad suggesting purchase of cottonseed: "THE HOME OF WILT RESISTANT COTTON," painted in large white letters clearly visible on a barn side and roof, and a similar phrase is seen on the end of the barn nearest the highway.

Such advertising by roadside signs is a good advertising idea not to be ridiculed, for it is an excellent outlet for the farmer's surplus products, and tends to

make his product more frequently asked for.

For instance, a 16-year-old farmer had of Thorsby, reports an excellent profit from his highway fruit stand. He makes \$25 a week gross sales from fresh strawberries, watermelons, peaches, plums, apples, apricots, pears, peaches, and vegetables from the surplus of his eggs than if he sold them to a town merchant, and a good deal more on his saleable fruits.

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Plant Rye Grass

Italian rye grass can be used very profitably as a temporary grazing crop on many farms.

It thrives in the cool weather of the fall and spring and is liked by all kinds of livestock and poultry.

It may be sown on permanent pasture sod and possibly the cheapest of all winter grazing crops. Sow 25 pounds of seed per acre in early October on the pasture sod. The surface of the sod should be loosened with a harrow set to a slight angle, as not to turn up the sod.

Eighty to 90 per cent of the nitrogen is in the tops of vetch and Austrian peas.

Nobody would let a shirt collar choke him to death. Yet plenty of men buy shirts that shrink so much the collars won't button. Whether you buy your own shirt, or let your wife do it, you want a shirt that will shrink at the neck after it is washed.

There's been so much "collarbuttoning" trouble that the Bureau of Home Economics made a thorough study the shirt situation. Catherine Haynes, extension clothing specialist, is shown in discussing this study, says:

"You can't judge, by the kind of material, how much a shirt will shrink. One may shrink a lot while another of the same quality may not shrink at all. But there is a way to tell how much a shirt will shrink.

"Manufacturers are required by the Federal Trade Commission to label every garment made. So, if you'll look for that label, you can tell how much shrinkage to expect. Terms like 'preshrink' aren't enough. Now manufacturers have to add 'will not shrink more than a certain per cent.'

"If a label says 'full shrunk,' and doesn't refer to any particular garment, it means the garment is shrinked. Usually, these shirts have already gone through a shrinkage process. They're generally a little larger than the stamped neck and sleeve size, to allow for a slight 'drawing-up.'

And after washing the size will shrink exactly as it is stamped on the shirt."

Next time you go to buy a shirt, be sure to look for the label. You might save yourself a sore neck by buying a shirt that won't shrink.

Dive Bombers Fight Forest Fires

"Dive bombers" zoomed over Montana's neutral boundaries recently and rained down "bombs" when a hated enemy advanced in a powerful, blazing "blitzkrieg" over the great wilderness country.

Relax the tension on your mind. The "bombs" were U. S. Forest Service airplanes. The enemy was a forest fire, and the bombs were packages of food—braised beef, potatoes, peas, gravy, fruit, coffee, and sandwiches—ordered by radio and dropped to 50 hungry forest fire-fighters.

This "manna from heaven" act by the U. S. Forest Service took place recently and paved the way for a new method of mercy—that of starving off hunger pangs of weary forest fire-fighters in the far back country.

The U. S. Service is also dropping "parachute troops" down to fight their old enemy, the forest fire.

Food Supply Is Ample For U. S. Needs, Survey Shows

THE destruction and dislocation of food supplies, caused by the war in Europe, have recently focused attention on the food situation in the United States and on the ability of this country to furnish supplies to offset possible European food shortages if occasion should arise.

To meet the widespread interest in this problem, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has brought together the facts regarding the prospective supplies of important foodstuffs in the United States during the next 12 months.

This survey—which is based on the July crop report—indicates that abundant supplies of nearly all foodstuffs will be available for the coming year. The amount will be in line with those of recent favorable years, and considerably above the level of the five-year period 1925-29.

The survey shows further that: 1. With large yields of feed crops during the last several years, production of livestock, dairy and poultry products has increased sharply over drought year outputs.

2. Recent increases in the domestic production of edible fats and oils are expected to continue this year.

3. Large crops of wheat and rice are again expected for the coming year. With the substantial carry-over stocks accumulated in recent years, supplies will be ample for all domestic requirements and to provide surpluses for export.

Total domestic supplies of fresh fruits during 1940-41 will probably be slightly above those of last year.

4. Vegetable supplies, both fresh and canned, probably will show small increases over last year.

The potato crop is also expected to be somewhat larger, although this increase will be partly offset by a smaller production of sweet-potatoes.

Talladega Leads In AAA Pea Orders

Talladega County this year will plant approximately one million pounds of pea seed, mostly beans, oats and crimson clover seed.

A total of 772,600 pounds Austrian peas have been ordered under the grant-of-aid program, which is four times the amount that has ever been planted in the history of the county. It was the first organization and initiation on the part of the farmers that this acreage has been planted. On one day, August 20, there were six carloads of peas being unloaded in the county, reports O. V. Hill, county agent.

The survey shows further that:

1. With large yields of feed

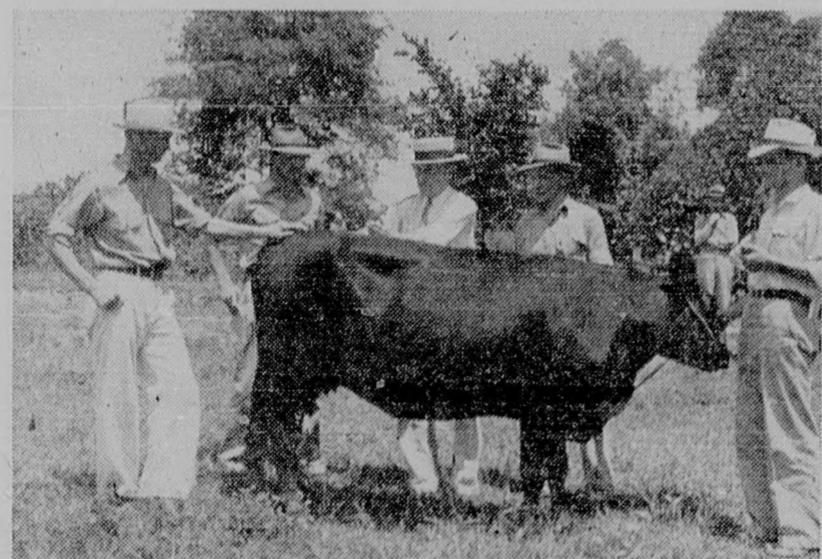
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A trainload of 900 tons of 20% superphosphate ordered under AAA grant-of-aid plan arrived



in Bullock County recently. Shown above is one of the 27 cars of phosphate decked with one of five signs; 20 tons of the material being unloaded on the farm of G. M. Edwards, Union Springs, and workers on the grounds are preparing it to pasture land. Over 1300 farmers are using the AAA phosphate in Bullock County.

How Much Feed Do You Have For Rats During The Winter?

By FRANK CLAYTOR
Agricultural Student
Alabama Polytechnic Institute

FARMERS, let's take an inventory of your crop to see if you have the usual allotment of feed to take care of the rats during the fall and winter.

Do you ever wonder just what the percentage of feed that the rats take from you every fall and winter? Every year the common barn rat destroys many thousands of dollars worth of grain and other food stuffs in the state of Alabama. What is being done to curb this loss?

It is the opinion of many to kill rats. If you do not know what to do with them you should get ready now for a real war on rats early this fall by consulting the county agricultural agent or the vocational agricultural teacher in your community. They can give you all that science has discovered in ways to combat these pests.

One way to help control rats is by use of poison. The drawback to this method is that all farmers do not decide to poison their rats at the same time.

Another method is the use of traps. This also has its disadvantages—mainly the time element involved in making the traps at present rate of consumption would be sufficient for six families of five persons each. Besides producing that amount during April, May, June and July, the garden has continued to grow plenty of fresh vegetables.

In some communities splendid results have been obtained by having a rat hunting contest conducted in a way similar to the jack rabbit hunts in the Western States. That is, on a given day a person or persons will stay for one or more days, then a prize would be given to the person killing the largest number of rats.

Every acre of legumes should have 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate or the equivalent of lime. The cause of the failure in obtaining good legume growth has been lack of sufficient phosphatic fertilizer.

Community Buildings Replace Little Red Schoolhouses

By Donald L. Robertson

THE little red schoolhouses is rapidly being absorbed into more up-to-date and better equipped consolidated schools and Alabama's small community is finding itself with no common meeting building for its citizens. For, regardless of color, the community school always served its community socially, religiously, and economically as well as educationally.

The home demonstration clubs have charge of the buildings and a hostess is appointed each month to care for the house. The president of the club usually keeps the key. Ten of the houses are made of logs and one is a remodeled schoolhouse.

Springing up in Marengo County are community club buildings built with community cooperation and materials that are filling even a bigger function than the little red schoolhouse. A meeting place for the community covers a wide field and these club houses, a result of active work on the part of home demonstration club women, are used for everything from Better Babies Clubs to Sunday School.

In this agricultural county a visioned home demonstration agent and some equally visioned rural women have accomplished the construction of club houses for 13 of the 17 organized communities in the county. Still others have made plans to build houses in the near future.

The movement started in 1936 when Lois Miller, home demonstration agent, found that women in practically every community wanted to organize a home demonstration club, but had no place to meet.

It was then she and more than 200 active rural women went to work. They used every opportunity at their disposal. To the county Board of Revenue headed by veteran Capt. Tom Perry, then agent and organized unanticipated support. Individual members of the board also came forward with splendid cooperation.

Farmers with timber were called upon and they gave logs and other materials. The WPA was called upon and responded with labor and some funds.

Most of the houses were built by the community putting up the materials and around \$200. This money was matched by the WPA

which also furnished the labor. The women took the lead in raising money and staged horse shows, baby contests and ice cream suppers. In constructing and maintaining these houses there wasn't a single donation of money—all of it was made by the ladies.

The home demonstration clubs have charge of the buildings and a hostess is appointed each month to care for the house. The president of the club usually keeps the key. Ten of the houses are made of logs and one is a remodeled schoolhouse.

What needs are being filled by these houses? In Wayne, Hickory Grove, Morgan's Store, Half-Acre and Exmoor communities

there are churches so the

community club house serves for a

home to hold Sunday School and

the community club house there

serves three communities—Vine-

land, Moore's Valley and Pritch-

ett's Settlement, Thomaston, Nan-

afalia, Myrtle Hill and Magnolia.

These club houses are used as

school and churches. At Half-

Acre the club house serves for

the school. Other communities

which have houses are Magnolia's

Mill, Terminal, Putnam, and Dixon's

Mill.

In a typical building you might

find a room of farmers

meeting this morning, the home

demonstration club this after-

noon, a vocational teacher and his

evening class at night. It might

be a mattress making center and

there will probably be a recrea-

tional meeting or Sunday School.

Probably the most welcomed

usefulness of the club houses

is to serve as community li-

braries in a county-wide circulat-

ing library. In each of the club

houses will be a library as part

of a state library project under

which \$100,000 is raised by the

people and matched by the govern-

ment.

While entertaining the hus-

bands the ladies usually get some

usefulness out of it.

The club houses are used as

meeting places for the wives

and their husbands.

Some of the club houses are



Wyandotte Hen In Perry County Sets Egg Record

Calling all Alabama hens! All credit and felicitations from you should go to a Wyandotte hen in Perry County.

This hen, on the farm of J. W. Mathew of the Cunningham community, has laid a record which will be hard to beat. After 7½ months, she laid an egg that measured 7½ inches around the middle and 8½ inches around the long way.

On the inside of the egg was another egg of normal size and content. According to the inside shell was the white and yolk of another egg. This white and yolk was, of course, covered with the large second shell.

Mr. Mathew, unlike the man of golden hair, failed to kill the hen to remove all the many double-sized double eggs. Instead she is still producing on the farm but not producing eggs like the one mentioned above.

"This may sound like a version of a movie story but it is true. We have pictures and the word of many people who saw the phenomenal egg to back up this story," says G. W. Hall, assistant county agent.

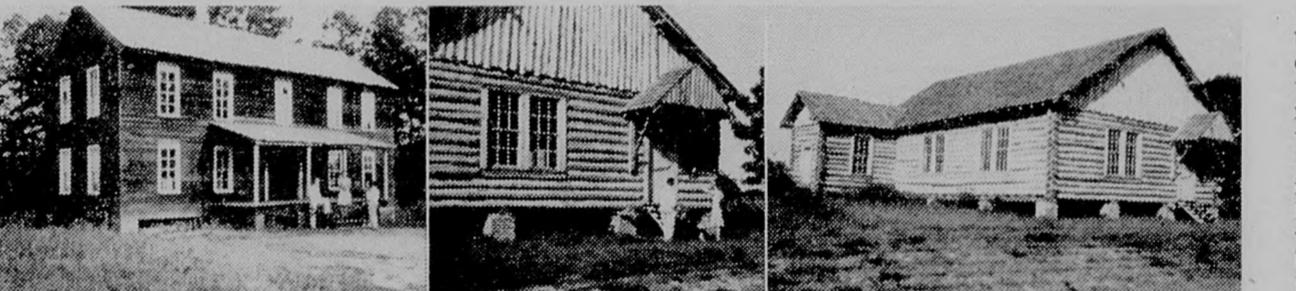
\$43 Goes Long Way With Her

For \$43 Mrs. J. C. Jones, of Sweetwater, home demonstration club in Marengo County, can buy an entire living room, which has painted ceiling, walls and floors, recovered living room suite, and new shades and curtains; a kitchen with a new linoleum rug, repainted walls and ceilings, a new wood box and new shelves; a breakfast room with repainted chairs, new curtains and new cabinets; and a new screened side porch.

Mrs. Jones is home improvement demonstrator for her club and is certainly setting an example for fellow club members, according to Lois Miller, former home agent.

These much needed community club houses to the more than 200 women who took the lead in their respective communities. The women came right back and gave Miss Miller all the credit for helping and leading them. Apparently both had a great deal to do with this worthwhile movement, but regardless, Marengo County has something of which it can rightly be proud.

If the people progress socially, economically and in other ways, these community club houses, where all people in the community can work and play together, will have played a very prominent part.



As community schools are being replaced with better, more up-to-date consolidated schools, community club houses are being constructed that can better fill the various needs of the communities. In Marengo County most of the communities have buildings similar to those shown above. At the left is the remodeled school building in the Wayne community; center, the Nanafalia club house with former home agent, Lois Miller, describing it to Cap'n Tom Perry, Chairman of the County Board of Revenue; and right, the Nanafalia house as seen from the side.

Time Is Growing Short For Best Results With Legumes

THERE'S not much question as to the value of winter legumes—the question is how best to get full advantage of them. The early planters of the South, the men who knew that if the green manure to be turned under is obtained. J. C. Lowery, Extension agronomist, advises farmers to plant Austrian pea and vetch on time regardless of weather conditions. If the soil is dry, it should be turned deeper than if there is sufficient moisture present.

Experiments with winter legumes in Southern States show that winter legumes, even Austrian peas or vetch, produce over twice the green manure per acre when planted in early October as when planted in late November or December. Further, growth of the legumes when planted late is not likely to offer much protection against erosion by winter rains.

P. O. Davis, State Extension Service Director, says farmers would do well to plant legumes at the proper time (by the middle of October at the latest) and to cover the seed with manure or earth. Experimental information and actual experience of farmers bear this out.

The Extension Service's five-point program on legumes is:

1. Plant on time.
2. Inoculate (if planted on land for first time).
3. Use plenty of phosphates—

Pastures Pay With Hogs, Too

Don't forget the hogs when thinking about a pasture. A good pasture for hogs will pay dividends just as will a good pasture with beef or dairy cattle or work stock.

Many farmers think that for hogs alone they need only to have a pasture with plenty of white clover. However, on most farms the general purpose pasture that has clover, grasses, and lespedeza is best. With this pasture cattle, sheep, hogs, and other forms of livestock can be fed. The county agent will help you plan a pasture program for your farm.

Experiment Station Is Asset

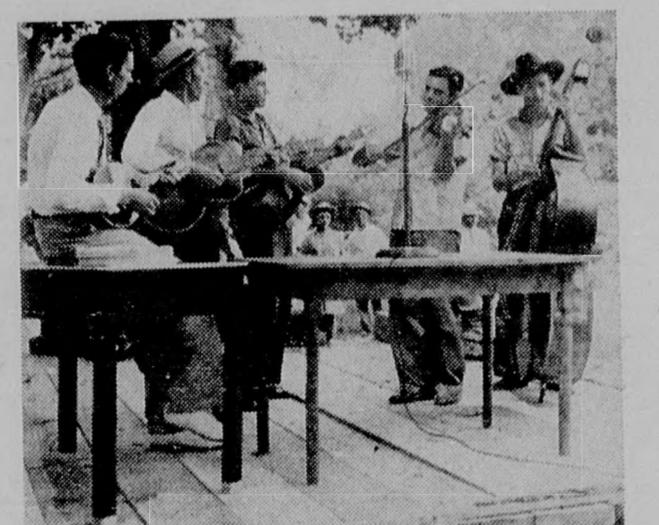
Laying the foundation for each new development in Alabama agriculture is the Experiment Station, one of Auburn's basic divisions.

A new crop, a new method of cultivation do not sound like related enterprises, but for Mrs. J. B. Checkler of Trinity in Calhoun County, they went together.

The old story "no money" faced Mrs. Checkler every time she thought of the need to raise and finish her kitchen. A calf, given her by a friend, solved this problem. She raised the calf and sold it for \$25 and with this \$25 she bought enough paint to paint her old stove and finished her kitchen. A

Sub-stations are located at Belle Mina in Limestone County for farmers in the Valley of the Crosses in DeKalb County for farmers on Sand Mountain; at Marion Junction for the Black Belt; at Headland for the Wiregrass, and at Fairhope for farmers of the Gulf Coast. In addition there are eight experimental fields.

Using recently discovered resources are farmers of Clarke County who are raising lime from local deposits. Here's Assistant County Agent A. B. Walton examining a lime deposit near Suggsville.



Lime History

(Continued from page 1)

last, Alabama was faced with the problem of a source of lime. A local supply was needed and necessarily again mothered method. In 1936, O. C. Helms, county agent in Clarke County, but on time, was instrumental in getting lime. An exposed deposit of Ocalia lime was analyzed more than 95 per cent. The lime could be obtained by blasting and then hauling to the field without grinding.

Soon farmers from all parts of the county began to take lime material and already more than 20-ton loads had been hauled from this single deposit. The idea spread and now this same Ocalia experiment is being "worked" in Conecuh, Escambia, and will soon be worked in Covington, Selma and in several parts of the Black Belt.

Mr. J. A. Nafel, associate soil chemist of the Alabama Experiment Station, is doing a great deal of lime experimental work. A special study bulletin on lime deposits will be released to farmers when it is obtained and the value of it will be released to farmers. Much credit for the increased information on this important basic element should go to Mr. Nafel and the Alabama Experiment Station. A system which stretches to every major soil region in the state.

Alabama has become lime center and lime is found in local deposits throughout the state. At the same time there is definite evidence that regular lime manufacturers are doing a big business. The fact that lime farmers are an important business is illustrated by the AAA grant-of-aid report. It shows that farmers this year have used over 35,000,000 pounds of lime and this is only a part of the lime which is going on Alabama soils in 1940.

It's never too late to start a year-round garden.

Stork Busy On U. S. Farms

The stork continues to keep ahead of the grim reaper on U. S. farms. In the last 15 years over 6,000,000 more people were born on farms than passed away. But we don't have 6,000,000 more people on farms now than we did 15 years ago. We have over 6,000,000 more but not 6,000,000 more.

What happened to the 5,000,000? The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture tells us that the 5,000,000 went to town. And a great many of those who went to town were from the South.

Every year there is a two-way movement of town and country people—farm people move to the city and city people move to the country. During the last 15 years the cities got 5,000,000 more people in the trade. Only in one year, 1932, during the depression, did the farms get more people in the exchange than the cities did.

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Calf And Kitchen

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4. Cover well (two to three inches deep).

5. Turn in spring at proper time.

FOR
FORTY-THREE YEARS
COFFEE COUNTY'S
LEADING NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 44

Negro Confesses To Brutal Murder Of Coffee Woman

Mrs. Alzie Morrow, highly esteemed Negro woman of Coffee County's Tax Collector, was found hanging from the brutal hands of Mrs. Euna Peacock near New Brockton, according to statements in the state press Wednesday.

The negro's confession is believed to have been made to Sheriff John D. Stewart and Solicitor J. Alex Huey. It is alleged that he admitted killing his wife, Mrs. Morrow of Phenix City; three sisters of Mrs. Coward, Mrs. Hudson of Elba; four brothers of Mrs. N. M. Ham of Kinloch, Jiles Ham and his wife, Ham of Opel and Jack of Elba. She also leaves a number of grandchildren and other relatives.

Further details were not available at the home Saturday morning, but Rev. C. H. Suisert of the Methodist Church, Rev. J. A. Timmons of the Baptist Church, and Minister of the Church of Christ, officiating.

Interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. Active pallbearers were G. C. Flenum, James J. English, W. L. English, John B. Foy, W. T. Whitman, Sr., L. B. Foley and Dr. C. P. Hayes.

Funeral services were held Saturday morning at the home of Mrs. Euna Peacock, Mrs. N. M. Ham of Kinloch, Jiles Ham and his wife, Ham of Opel and Jack of Elba. She also leaves a number of grandchildren and other relatives.

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